

Art attained by precepts, or built on principles.
Science perfects genius, and moderates that fury of the fancy which cannot contain itself within the bounds of reason. *Dryd.*
 Any art or species of knowledge.
 No *science* doth make known the first principles, whereon it buildeth; but they are always taken as plain and manifest in themselves, or as proved and granted already, some former knowledge having made them evident. *Hooker.*
 Whatsoever we may learn by them, we only attain according to the manner of natural *sciences*, which were discourse of wit and reason findeth out. *Hooker.*
 I present you with a man
 Cunning in music and the mathematics,
 To instruct her fully in those *sciences*. *Shakespeare.*
 The indisputable mathematics, the only *science* heaven hath yet vouchsafed humanity, have but few votaries among the slaves of the Stagirite. *Glauv. Scip.*
 One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy.
 Good sense, which only is the gift of heav'n,
 And though no *science*, fairly worth the fav'n. *Pope.*
SCIENTIAL. *adj.* [from *science*.] Producing science.
 From the tree her step she turn'd;
 But first low reverence done, as to the pow'r
 That dwelt within; whose presence had infus'd
 Into the plant *scintill* sap, deriv'd
 From nectar, drink of gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
SCIENTIFIC. *adj.* [from *scientia*, Fr. *scientia* and *facio*, Lat.]
SCIENTIFIC. *adj.* Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty.
 Natural philosophy proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from *scientific* progressions, and such as beget a sure or rational belief. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
 No where are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of *scientific* knowledge. *Hewel.*
 No man, who first trafficks into a foreign country, has any *scientific* evidence that there is such a country, but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty; that is, a very high probability, and such as there can be no reason to except against. *South's Sermons.*
 The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained, are to be read more to know the hypotheses, than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, *scientific*, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*
SCIENTIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *scientific*.] In such a manner as to produce knowledge.
 Sometimes it rests upon testimony, because it is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke.*
SCIMITAR. *n. f.* [See *Cimeter*.] A short sword with a convex edge.
 I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night,
 Which with my *scimitar* I'll cool to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*
SCINCY CL-SE. *n. f.* A species of violet. *Ainsworth.*
SCINK. *n. f.* A calf. *Ainsworth.* In Scotland and in London they call it *scink*.
 To SCINTILLATE. *v. n.* [from *scintilla*, Lat.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.
SCINTILLATION. *n. f.* [from *scintillatio*, Lat. from *scintilla*.] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted.
 He saith the planets *scintillation* is not seen, because of their propinquity.
 These *scintillations* are not the accession of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. *Brown.*
SCIOLIST. *n. f.* [from *scire*, Lat.] One who knows many things superficially.
 'Twas this vain idolizing of authors which gave birth to that silly vanity of impertinent citations: these ridiculous fooleries signify nothing to the more generous discerners, but the pedantry of the affected *sciolists*. *Glauv. Scip.*
 These passages, in that book, were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *scioists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Temple.*
SCIOLOUS. *adj.* [from *scire*, Lat.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing.
 I could wish these *sciolous* zealots had more judgment joined with their zeal.
SCIOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *scire*, Lat. and *logos*, Gr.] Battle with a shadow. This should be written *scianology*.
 To avoid this *scianology*, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, first, what you mean by the name of tyrant? *Cowley.*
SCION. *n. f.* [from *scire*, Fr.] A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.
 Sweet maid, we marry
 A gentle *scion* to the wildest stock;
 And make conceive a bark of baler kind,
 By bud of nobler race. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*
 March is drawn in his left hand blossoms, and *scions* upon his arm.
 The *scions* are best of an old tree. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
SCIRE FACIAS. *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court, whence

it is sent, why execution of a judgment passed should not be made. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is passed, after the judgment given. *Cowley.*
SCISSILE. *adj.* [from *scissus*, Latin.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.
 The differences of impenetrable and not impenetrable, *scissile* and not *scissile*, and many other passions of matter, are plebeian notions.
SCISSILE. *adj.* [from *scissus*, Fr. *scissile*, Latin.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.
 Animal fat is a sort of amphibious substance, *scissile* like a solid, and resolvable by heat. *Arbutnot.*
SCISSOR. *n. f.* [from *scissor*, French; *scissor*, Latin.] The act of cutting.
 Nerves may be wounded by *scissor* or puncture: the former way they are usually cut through, and wholly cease from action. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
SCISSOR. *n. f.* [This word is variously written, as it is supposed to be derived by different writers; of whom some write *scissors*, from *caedo*, or *incido*; others *scissari*, from *scindere*; and some *scisar*, *scizars*, or *scissars*, *scizeaux*, Fr.] A small pair of sheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.
 His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire;
 And ever, as it blaz'd, they threw on him
 Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair:
 My master preaches patience to him, and the while
 His man with *scissars* nicks him for a fool. *Shakespeare.*
 Wanting the *scissars*, with these hands I'll tear,
 If that obstruct my flight, this load of hair. *Prin.*
 When the lawyers and tradesmen brought extravagant bills,
 For Roger wore a pair of *scissars* in his pocket, with which he would snip a quarter of a yard off nicely. *Arbutnot.*
SCISSURE. *n. f.* [from *scissus*, Latin.] A crack; a rent; a fissure.
 The breach seems like the *scissures* and ruptures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and relieves its cure only for omnipotence. *Dryden's Pity.*
SCLEROTIC. *adj.* [from *scleroticus*, Fr. *scleroticus*, Gr.] Hard: an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.
 The ligaments observed in the inside of the *sclerotic* tunicle of the eye, serve instead of a muscle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on the Creation.*
SCLEROTICKS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*
 To SCOT. *v. a.* To stop a wheel by putting a stone or
 To SCOTCH. *v. a.* piece of wood under it before. *Daily.*
 To SCOFF. *v. n.* [from *schoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contemptuous language. *With at.*
 Of two noblemen of the West of England, the one was given to *scoff*, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, Tell truly, was there never a stout or dry blow given? *Bacon.*
 There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than prophane to *scoff* at religion. *Tilley.*
 Such is love,
 And such the laws of his fantastick empire,
 The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty,
 And *scuffs* at the vain wisdom of the wife. *Rome.*
SCOFF. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contemptuous language.
 Our answer therefore to their reasons is no; to their *scuffs* nothing.
 With *scuffs* and scorns, and contemptuous taunts,
 In open market-place produc'd they me. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
 How could men surrender up their reason to flattery, more abusive and reproachful than the rudest *scuffs* and the sharpest invectives?
 Some little souls, that have got a smattering of astronomy or chemistry, for want of a due acquaintance with other sciences, make a *scuff* at them all, in comparison of their favourite science. *Watts.*
SCOFFER. *n. f.* [from *scoff*.] Insolent ridiculer; saucy scooner; contemptuous reproacher.
 I must tell you friendly in your ear,
 Sell when you can; you are not for all markets:
 Cry the man mercy, love him, take his offer;
 Foul is most foul, being found to be a *scoffer*. *Shakespeare.*
 Divers have herded themselves amongst these profane *scuffers*, not that they are convinced by their reasons, but terrified by their contumelies. *Government of the Tongue.*
 Consider what the apostle tells these *scuffers* they were ignorant of, not that there was a deluge; but he tells them, that they were ignorant that the heavens and the earth of old were so and so constituted. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
SCOFFINGLY. *adv.* [from *scoffing*.] In contempt; in ridicule.
 Aristotle applied this hemlock *scoffingly* to the sycophants at Athens. *Johnson's Notes to the Odyssey.*
 To SCOLD. *v. n.* [from *scholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely.
 Pardon me, 'tis the first time that ever
 I'm forc'd to *scold*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

The one as famous for a *scolding* tongue,
 As the other is for beauteous modesty. *Shakespeare.*
 They attacked me, some with piteous moans, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting, and others *scolding* and reviling. *Stillington.*
 Pallas meets the queen of love;
 For gods, we are by Homer told,
 Can in celestial language *scold*. *Swift.*
SCOLDING and curling are her common conversation. *Swift.*
SCOLD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman.
 A threw in domestic life, is now become a *scold* in politics. *Addison's Freeholder.*
 Sun-burnt matrons mending old nets;
 Now fingering shrill, and scolding oft between;
 Scolds answer foul-mouth'd *scolds*. *Swift.*
SCOLL. *n. f.* [Written properly *scallop*.] A pectinated shell-fish.
SCOLOPENDRA. *n. f.* [from *scolopendra*, French; *σκολοπενδρα*.]
 1. A sort of venomous serpent.
 2. [from *scolopendrium*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SCOMM. *n. f.* [Perhaps from *commas*, Latin.] A buffoon. A word out of use, and unworthy of revival.
 The *scomm*, or buffoons of quality, are wolves in conversation. *L'Estrange.*
SCONCE. *n. f.* [from *schonke*, German.]
 1. A fort; a bulwark.
 Such fellows are perfect in the great commanders names, and they will learn you by rote where services were done; at such and such a *scence*, at such a breach. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
 2. The head: perhaps as being the *acropolis*, or citadel of the body. A low word.
 Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the *scence* with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery? *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
 3. A penile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.
 Golden *scences* hang upon the walls,
 To light the costly suppers and the balls. *Dryden's Lucret.*
 Triumphant Umbriel, on a *scence* height,
 Clapp'd his glad wings, and fat to view the fight. *Pope.*
 Put candles into *scences*. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*
 To SCORCE. *v. a.* [A word used in the universities, and derived plausibly by *Skinner*, whose etymologies are generally rational, from *scire*, as it signifies the head; to *scire* being to fix a fine on any one's head.] To mulct; to fine. A low word which ought not to be retained.
SCOR. *n. f.* [from *schor*, Dutch.]
 1. A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.
 They turn upside down hops on malt-kilns, when almost dry, with a *scor*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 Endeavour with thy *scor*, or fingers, to force the stone outwards. *Sharp's Surgery.*
 2. A sweep; a stroke. Perhaps it should be *scuep*.
 Oh hell-kite!
 What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
 At one fell *scor*! *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
 To SCORP. *v. a.* [from *schorpen*, Dutch.]
 1. To lade out.
 As by the brook he stood,
 He *scorped* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden's Æn.*
 2. This word seems to have not been understood by Thomson.
 Melted Alpine fnows
 The mountain cisterns fill, those ample stores
 Of water *scorped* among the hollow rocks. *Thomson.*
 3. To empty by lading.
 If some penurious source by chance appear'd,
 Scanty of waters, when you *scorped* it dry,
 And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
 Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him? *Addison.*
 4. To carry off in any thing hollow.
 A spectator would think this circular mount had been actually *scorped* out of that hollow space. *Spectator.*
 Her fore-feet are broad, that she may *scorped* away much earth at a time. *Addison.*
 5. To cut hollow, or deep.
 Whatever part of the harbour they *scorped* in, it has an influence on all the rest; for the sea immediately works the whole bottom to a level. *Addison on Italy.*
 Those carbuncles the Indians will *scorped*, so as to hold above a pint. *Arbutnot on Gems.*
 To his single eye, that in his forehead glaz'd
 Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
 A forked staff we dextrously apply'd,
 Which, in the spacious socket turning round,
 Scooped out the big round gelly from his orb. *Addison.*
 It much conduces how to scare
 The little race of birds, that hop
 From spray to spray, *scorping* the costliest fruit,
 Infatiate, undisturb'd. *Philips.*

The genius of the place
 Or helps th' ambitious hill the heav'n to scale;
 Or *scops* in circling theatres the vale. *Pope.*
SCOOPER. *n. f.* [from *scop*.] One who scoops.
SCOPE. *n. f.* [from *scopus*, Latin.]
 1. Aim; intention; drift.
 Your *scope* is as mine own,
 So to enforce or qualify the laws,
 As to your soul seems good. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*
 His coming hither hath no farther *scope*
 Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
 Infranchisement immediate on his knees. *Shakespeare. R. II.*
 Had the whole *scope* of the author been answerable to his title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels. *Addison's Freeholder.*
 2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.
 The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority is to overthrow such laws and constitutions in the church, as depending thereupon, if they should therefore be taken away, would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue long in the world. *Hucker.*
 Now was time
 To aim their counsels to the fairest *scope*. *Hulbert's Tale.*
 We should impute the war to the *scope* at which it aimeth. *Raleigh.*
 He, in what he counsels, and in what excels,
 Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair,
 And utter dissolution, as the *scope*
 Of all his aim. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view.
 An heroic poet is not tied to a bare representation of what is true, but that he might let himself loose to visionary objects, which may give him a freer *scope* for imagination. *Dryden.*
 These theorems being admitted into optics, there would be *scope* enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of vision, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refraction. *Newton's Opt.*
 4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.
 If this constrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take any place, save in those things only where the church hath larger *scope*, it seemeth that they search out some stronger reason. *Hucker.*
 Ah, cut my lace asunder,
 That my pent heart may have some *scope* to beat,
 Or else I swoon with this dead killing news. *Shakespeare.*
 5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence.
 'Twas my fault to give the people *scope*,
 'Twould be my tyranny to strike and gall them,
 For what I bid them do. *Shakespeare.*
 Being moody, give him line and *scope*,
 'Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
 Confound themselves with working. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
 6. Act of riot; folly.
 As surfeit is the father of much fast,
 So every *scope*, by the immoderate use,
 Turns to restraint. *Shakespeare.*
 7. Extended quantity.
 The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for subjects. *Davies on Ireland.*
 8. It is out of use, except in the three first senses.
SCOPULOUS. *adj.* [from *scopulus*, Latin.] Full of rocks. *Diſt.*
SCORBUICAL. *n. f.* [from *scorbuticus*, Fr. from *scorbutus*, Latin.]
SCORBUICK. *s.* Diseased with the scurvy.
 A person about forty, of a full and *scorbutical* body, having broke her skin, endeavoured the curing of it; but observing the ulcer sanious, I proposed digestion. *Wifeman.*
 Violent purging hurts *scorbutick* constitutions; lenitive substances relieve. *Arbutnot.*
SCORBUICALLY. *adv.* [from *scorbutical*.] With tendency to the scurvy; in the scurvy.
 A woman of forty, *scorbutically* and hydropically affected, having a fordid ulcer, put herself into my hand. *Wifeman.*
SCORCE. *n. f.* This word is used by Spenser for discourse, or power of reason.
 Lively vigour rested in his mind,
 And recompensed him with a better *scorce*;
 Weak body well is chang'd for mind's redoubled force. *F. S.*
 To SCORCH. *v. a.* [from *scorchere*, Saxon, burnt.]
 1. To burn superficially.
 Fire *scorcheth* in frosty weather. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
 The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
 The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire;
 The faint knights were *scorch'd*. *Dryden.*
 2. To burn.
 Power was given to *scorch* men with fire. *Rev. xvi. 8.*
 The same that left thee by the cooling stream,
 Safe from sun's heat; but *scorch'd* with beauty's beam. *Fairfax.*
 You